

the region covered by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, OSCE, including the United States. They first arrived in Europe around the 13th century, after migrating from Northern India and their language, Romani, is related to Sanskrit. Roma were enslaved in what is now modern Romania and Moldova until 1864 and, in much of the rest of Europe, the Romani experience has been marked by pronounced social exclusion.

The single most defining experience for Roma in the 20th century was the Holocaust, known in Romani as the Porrajmos, the Devouring. During the war itself, Roma were targeted for death by the Nazis based on their ethnicity. At least 23,000 Roma were brought to Auschwitz. Almost all of them perished in the gas chambers or from starvation, exhaustion, or disease.

Not quite a year ago, the Helsinki Commission, which I now chair, held a hearing on Romani human rights issues. I heard from a panel of six witnesses, four of whom were Romani, about the problems Roma continue to face. Unfortunately, since the fall of Communism, the situation for Roma in many post-Communist countries has actually gotten worse. As Ina Zoon said, "the defense of Roma rights in Europe is probably one of the biggest failures of the human rights battle in the last ten years."

The more I learn about the plight of Roma, the more I am struck by certain parallels with the experience of American Indians here in our own country. Increasingly, Roma have begun to raise their voices not in search of special treatment, but for an opportunity to freely exercise their human rights and fundamental freedoms without discrimination.

At the OSCE's Summit of Heads of State and Government, held in Istanbul in 1999, the United States strongly supported the commitment, adopted by all OSCE participating States, to adopt anti-discrimination legislation to protect Roma. It is heartening that a number of Central European governments, countries where Roma are the most numerous, have publicly recognized the need to adopt legislation that will protect Roma from the discrimination they face. The adoption last year of the European Union's "race directive", which will require all current EU member states, as well as applicant countries to adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation, should spur this effort.

The Helsinki Commission will continue to monitor the plight of the Roma in the 107th Congress.

CHINA RISKS FLUNKING

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS 101

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President. Ralph Cossa, President of the Pacific Forum

CSIS, which is based in Honolulu, recently published an insightful analysis in the International Herald Tribune entitled "Spy Plane Poses Test That Beijing Risks Flunking." I will ask unanimous consent that his article be printed in the RECORD following my remarks, and I urge my colleagues and Chinese officials to read carefully his article. A recent colleague of Mr. Cossa's at CSIS, James Kelly, has been nominated by President Bush to be the Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and the Pacific.

The Center for Strategic and International Studies' Pacific Forum has a long history of both monitoring and working to improve relations between the United States and China. For this reason especially, Mr. Cossa's analysis of the current crisis in American-Chinese relations is particularly disturbing.

As Mr. Cossa points out, "Beijing's automatic reaction to any mishap is to quickly incite anti-American sentiments. This is contrary to China's stated desire to develop improved relations with Washington."

He makes the point that some in China in the past have accused the United States of a "Cold War mentality" but that today it is China "that is demonstrating such a mindset in the way it has reacted to this accident."

Yesterday, Secretary of State Colin Powell expressed regret for the death of the Chinese pilot and has made suggestions to the Chinese on how to resolve the current crisis and prevent further such incidents. Now it is time for China to respond with similar magnanimous gestures by releasing our air men and women and returning our aircraft. Any further delay may damage American-Chinese relations in an irreparable way.

I ask unanimous consent that the analysis to which I referred be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the International Herald Tribune, Apr. 4, 2001]

SPY PLANE POSES TEST THAT BEIJING RISKS FLUNKING

(By Ralph A. Cossa)

HONOLULU—The collision between a Chinese fighter and an American reconnaissance aircraft in international airspace over the South China Sea is an unfortunate, unplanned, but nonetheless important test of the maturity of both the relationship between China and the United States. So far, Beijing appears to be flunking the test.

The collision, about 70 miles southeast of China's Hainan Island while the American plane was on a routine, unarmed surveillance mission, was probably caused by overzealousness on the part of the Chinese pilot.

Chinese jets routinely conduct intercept training against such convenient American "targets" but have reportedly become more aggressive, if not reckless, in recent months. The rules of the road call for the faster, more maneuverable Chinese F-8 jets that were in-

volved in the collision to yield to the slower, larger EP-3 propeller-driven aircraft.

China's immediate handling of the incident—to publicly blame the United States even before the facts were known and to protest the U.S. spy plane's "violation" of Chinese airspace—was reminiscent of Beijing's handling of the aftermath of the Belgrade bombing, which was immediately branded a deliberate act. It seems that Beijing's automatic reaction to any mishap is to quickly incite anti-American sentiments. This is contrary to China's stated desire to develop improved relations with Washington.

Equally disturbing was Chinese refusal to grant American diplomats immediate access to the crew or to the plane, which is loaded with sensitive surveillance equipment (although much of it was no doubt destroyed by the crew before landing at the Chinese airfield).

Will China, the self-proclaimed defender of national sovereign rights, treat the plane as the piece of American sovereign territory that it is, or—as it has already done, according to some reports—board the plane and attempt to exploit its sensitive equipment? How China behaves will be a sign of just how important maintaining good relations with Washington really are for Beijing.

Some elements in China have long accused the United States of harboring a Cold War mentality. But it is China today that is demonstrating such a mindset in the way it has reacted to this accident. In his recent meeting with Deputy Prime Minister Qian Qichen of China, President George W. Bush pledged to treat the Chinese with respect. But respect must work both ways. The longer the release of the crew members is delayed, the more one must conclude that Mr. Qian's pledge to cooperate with Washington was an empty promise.

Continued Chinese heavy-handedness will certainly result in more calls for increased arms sales by Taiwan's supporters in the United States. Any attempt by Beijing to trade the crew or aircraft's release for a reduction in arms sales is sure to backfire.

Poor handling of this incident by either side could result in a serious setback in the broader relationship and would magnify the impact of other decisions. Instead of merely asserting that the other is to blame, both sides should agree to cooperate in a full inquiry into the accident, aimed first and foremost at ensuring that this type of tragedy does not occur again.

The Chinese government should also ensure that a full, fair, and objective accounting of what actually happened reaches the Chinese people.

UND HOCKEY TEAM

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I would like to take a few minutes to recognize the University of North Dakota's Hockey team. As a native North Dakotan, I am very proud of the rich hockey tradition at the University of North Dakota. The defending NCAA Champion "Fighting Sioux" defeated Michigan State in NCAA hockey's "frozen four" semi-final today in Albany, New York by a final score of 2-0. They will defend their title Saturday at 4 p.m. in the national championship game.

Dean Blais, the team's coach, has done a fantastic job in continuing the UND hockey program's tradition of excellence. The "Fighting Sioux" have

won a total of 7 national championships. In just 6 years as head coach, Blais has led the team to four Western Collegiate Hockey Association regular season titles in the past five years and National championships in 1997 and 2000. Last year, the "Fighting Sioux" were honored as the first collegiate hockey team ever invited to the White House.

The "Fighting Sioux" are led by Jeff Panzer, a Grand Forks, North Dakota native who is nominated for the Hobey Baker Award, which recognizes college hockey's top play. Panzer had 26 goals and 55 assists during the regular season and led the Nation in scoring with 81 points. But at UND, teamwork and team spirit has always been a paramount, and the team's success this year has once again been the product of a team effort.

On behalf of the entire State of North Dakota, I wish the "Fighting Sioux" the best of luck in the championship game on Saturday. I'll be cheering for you.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Wednesday, April 4, 2001, the Federal debt stood at \$5,777,864,856,329.85, Five trillion, seven hundred seventy-seven billion, eight hundred sixty-four million, eight hundred fifty-six thousand, three hundred twenty-nine dollars and eighty-five cents.

One year ago, April 4, 2000, the Federal debt stood at \$5,758,855,000,000, Five trillion, seven hundred fifty-eight billion, eight hundred fifty-five million.

Five years ago, April 4, 1996, the Federal debt stood at \$5,137,761,000,000, Five trillion, one hundred thirty-seven billion, seven hundred sixty-one million.

Ten years ago, April 4, 1991, the Federal debt stood at \$3,465,170,000,000, Three trillion, four hundred sixty-five billion, one hundred seventy million.

Fifteen years ago, April 4, 1986, the Federal debt stood at \$2,021,383,000,000, Two trillion, twenty-one billion, three hundred eighty-three million, which reflects a debt increase of almost \$4 trillion, \$3,756,481,856,329.85, Three trillion, seven hundred fifty-six billion, four hundred eighty-one million, eight hundred fifty-six thousand, three hundred twenty-nine dollars and eighty-five cents during the past 15 years.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO L. RICHARDSON PREYER, FORMER NORTH CAROLINA CONGRESSMAN AND JUDGE

• Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. President, I rise today to note with sadness the death of a truly great North Carolinian and a great personal friend of mine, Richardson Preyer. Richardson Preyer suc-

cumbed to cancer on April 3 at the age of 82 after a long and productive life serving the people of North Carolina.

Many of you may remember Richardson Preyer from his distinguished service in the House, but I'd like to share with you today a few things you may not know about this truly inspirational North Carolinian.

Rich Preyer left his native Greensboro, NC as a young man to attend college at Princeton University and law school at Harvard. He served honorably in World War II, earning a Bronze Star from the Navy for his courage at Okinawa.

After the war, Rich could've chosen a lucrative career in the family business, Vick Chemical, or made his mark and fortune in any number of fields. Instead, he dedicated his life to public service, and went on to become one of the finest, noblest servants of the public good my state has ever known.

Richardson Preyer began his career in Greensboro as a municipal court judge before rising to the state Superior Court bench. In a landmark 1957 decision, Judge Preyer courageously upheld a ruling that allowed five African-American children to attend an all-white Greensboro school. This marked the first time that black and white children would learn together in a Greensboro school.

Rich's courage and his absolute respect for the law and for people caught the eye of President John F. Kennedy, who named him to a U.S. District Court judgeship in 1961. Judge Preyer stepped down in 1963 to launch an unsuccessful bid for Governor.

Now, the early '60's were a contentious time in this country, particularly in the South. Many people speculated that he could win the governor's race if he would just denounce school integration, but anyone who knew Richardson Preyer knows that he could never compromise his principles for victory.

An unabashed optimist, Rich turned his loss into opportunity. Four years after his defeat, he ran for Congress. Congressman Preyer went on to serve the people of North Carolina's 6th District for 6 terms, from 1968 to 1980.

As a member of Congress, he won the respect of both Republicans and Democrats for his dignity, intelligence and integrity. He chaired the House Select Committee on Ethics, crafting the Congressional code of ethics. He also served on the House Select Committee on Assassinations, helping to investigate the deaths of President Kennedy and Martin Luther King Jr.

Congressman Preyer left the House of Representatives in 1980. He and his wife Emily returned home to Greensboro, where they continued to touch the lives of so many in their community and in their state. I am personally grateful to Rich for encouraging me during my Senate campaign in 1998.

Richardson Preyer was truly a blessing to those of us who knew him, and

to all the people of North Carolina. We will miss him deeply. Our prayers go out to his family. •

TRIBUTE TO JOHN "ANDY" LOVE'S PROMOTION TO MAJOR GENERAL

• Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, today I want to recognize and congratulate a special Coloradan, John A. Love, for his promotion to Major General of the Colorado Air National Guard.

Just last week, on March 30, 2001, John Love, who is better known as Andy by his family and friends, earned his second star as a Major General when the U.S. Senate unanimously approved his promotion. His promotion to Major General was Andy's 7th promotion since he first started his military career with the Colorado National Guard as a Second Lieutenant on June 1st, 1968. I send my congratulations to Andy from the floor of the U.S. Senate for this well deserved promotion.

Major General Andy Love's roots run deep and true in Colorado. His distinguished father, John Arthur Love, was elected to serve as the Governor of Colorado three times. Governor Love was first elected Governor in 1962 and served the people of Colorado well. Governor Love also served as the Chairman of the National Governors' Conference from 1969-1970. In 1972, his time as Governor ended when he was appointed by President Nixon to serve as our nation's first Director of the Energy Policy Office, a predecessor of the U.S. Department of Energy.

In addition, Andy's sister, Rebecca Love Kourlis, currently serves the people of Colorado as a Justice on the Colorado Supreme Court. Other members of the Love family have also served Colorado, and continue to serve to this day.

Major General Love's career with the Colorado Air National Guard has gone far beyond the "one weekend a month, two weeks a year" commitment we usually think of when we think of this kind of service. For the past 34 years, Andy has dedicated time every week, putting in more than 2,500 flying hours. He did this to keep his skills as a fighter pilot sharp and current. Over the past 34 years he has mastered several generations of fighters, including the F-100, A-7 and F-16. Andy's proficiency and commitment has been underscored twice by his winning the squadron's "Top Gun" award, and he won these distinctions on two different fighter jets.

In his newest role, Major General Love serves as an assistant to the commander of the Air Force Space Command and the director of Air National Guard Forces at Peterson Air Force Base. He is responsible for advising the commander on all issues impacting the Air National Guard and provides administrative oversight of assigned personnel. He also is slated with assuring